General Index to Volume 147

$^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ analyses, of amphibolites, Portugal, implications for Hercynian orogenesis, Iberia, 875–77

^{40}Ar-^{39}Ar geochronology, of K2 gneiss, Baltoro, Karakoram, 604–5

Acadian unconformity, in Welsh Basin, 544–5

accumulation rates, estimates of stratigraphical completeness from, 473–7

acritarchs, in late Silurian regressive sequence, Wales, 675–86

____, in Ordovician, England, Wales, 615–8

aeromagnetic images, C Britain, structural trends from, 241–58

Africa, Ne, Pan-African reworking of Proterozoic crust, Sr and Nd isotope evidence, 859–72

____, Ne and E, ophiolites and Proterozoic crustal growth in, 41, map 42; 43–57

____, S, geochemistry of Archaean Beit Bridge Complex, 229–39

aggregate structures, in hemipelagic facies, Welsh Basin, 699–700

AITCHESON, S.J., Nd isotopic evidence for exotic detritus in the Kalak Nappe Complex, north Norwegian Caledonides [Short Paper], 923–6, figs

AL-BIATTY, H., *see* LEEDER, M.

ALABASTER, T. & STOREY, B.C., Antarctic Peninsula continental magnesian andesites: indicators of ridge–trench interaction during Gondwana breakup [Short Paper], 595–8, figs

Alaska, North Slope, late Cretaceous polar climate in, 329–41

ALEXANDER, J. & LEEDER, M.R., geomorphology and surface tilting in an active extensional basin, SW Montana, Usa, 461–7, figs

ALLEN, J.R.L., constraints on measurement of sea-level movements from salt–marsh accretion rates [Short Paper], 5–7, fig

____, the formation of coastal peat marshes under an upward tendency of relative sea-level [Short Paper], 743–5, fig

ALLEN, P.A. & UNDERHILL, J.R., on swaley cross-stratification produced by unidirectional flows, Bencliff Grit (Upper Jurassic), Dorset, UK [reply to discussion], 398–400

allochthonous terrane, Colonsay–west Islay block, Dalradian clast evidence, 417–20

allocycles, metre-scale, and quest for fundamental stratigraphic unit, 507–18

alluvial fan deposits, pedostratigraphic models for, 8–10

alluvial system, responding to Neogene thrust tectonics, N Chile, 769–84

ALONSO ZARZA, A.M., *see* WRIGHT, V.P.

Alpine arc, kinematics of, discussed, 572–5

Alpine ophiolites, multiple fluid history in, 959–70

Alpine tectonics, Corsica, 811–24

amphibolites, of Archaean Beit Bridge Complex, S Africa, geochemistry, 230–2

ancora, and ancora sleeve, in retiolite graptolites, 718–9

ANDERSEN, T.B., SKJERLIE, K.P. & FURNES, H., the Sunnfjord Melange, evidence of Silurian ophiolite accretion in the West Norwegian Caledonides, 59–68, figs

ANDERSON, E.J. & GOODWIN, P.W., the significance of metre-scale allocycles in the quest for a fundamental stratigraphic unit, 507–18, figs

ANDERTON, R., *see* RICHARDS, P.C.

Andes, N and C, Mesozoic geodynamic evolution of, 1009–22

andesites, Antarctic Peninsula, and Gondwana break-up, 595–8

ANDREWS, J.R., PAMPLIN, C.F. & BARKER, A.J., on a reappraisal of the facing confrontation in north Cornwall: fold- or thrust-dominated tectonics? [reply to discussion], 408-10, figs

Angnikitsoq, S Greenland, igneous layering in rapakivi granites of, 739–42

angiosperm leaf margin analysis, and palaeoclimate, Cretaceous, 334–5

Antarctic Peninsula, andesites of, and Gondwana break-up, 595–8

Arabian–Nubian Shield, geology of, 41–3

Archaean, S Africa, Beit Bridge Complex of, geochemistry and origin, 229–39

____, W Greenland, stratigraphy of supracrustal rocks within orthogneisses, 639–52

Archaean cratons, tonalites and granite formation, 581–2

ARCHER, A.W., KVALE, E.P. & JOHNSON, H.R., on Late Precambrian tidal rhythmites in South Australia and the history of the Earth's rotation [discussion of: WILLIAMS, G.E.], 401–7, Figs

arenig biostratigraphy, and correlation, Welsh Basin, 607–10

Argolis, Greece, deep-water basins in Mesozoic carbonate platform, 825–36

Arran Granite, as diapir, 932–3

Aslantas – Iskenderun, Turkey, Neogene of, 1028–9

Assynt, NW Scotland, isotopic studies of Borralan pluton, 259–69

ASTIN, T.R., the Devonian lacustrine sediments of Orkney, Scotland; implications for climate cyclicity, basin structure and maturation history, 141–51, figs

Atacama Desert, N Chile, alluvial system response to thrusting, 769–84

Atlantic, N, late Neogene subsidence caused by plate reorganization, 495–506

____, NE, climatic and current effects in Pleistocene drifts, 373–83

____,____, fracture zone across Cape Verde Rise, 851–7

atmospheric circulation, global, on Earth with pole-to-pole continent, 385–92

____, ____, on Earth with polar and tropical continents, 749–57

AUDLEY-CHARLES, M.G., *see* HARBURY, N.A.

Australia, W, diagenetic significance of composite monazite/hydrocarbon grains, 843–50

Austria, and England, correlation of Triassic-Jurassic boundary in, 421–4

Avalon terrane, Canada, Silurian sinistral accretion of, 927–30

BADLEY, M.E., *see* ROBERTS, A.M.

BAILEY, D.K. *see* NGWENYA, B.T.

BAKKEN, B., *see* MARTINSEN, O.J.

Balder Formation, North Sea Basin, tephra geochemistry of, 425–37

BARBER, A.J., *see* MAX, M.D.

BARKER, A.J., *see* ANDREWS, J.R.

BARRON, E.J., *see* HAY, W.W.

____ *see* HAY, W.W.

basin, extensional, geomorphology in, Montana, USA, 461–7

____, thrust-top, West Jaca, Pyrenees, evolution of, 177–84

basin evolution, in Cameros Basin, N Spain, 165–75

____, Inner Moray Firth Basin, 89–94

BASSETT, M.G., SIVETER, D.J. & COCKS, L.R.M., the Murchison Symposium [conference report], 653–6

BATES, D.E.B., retiolite nomenclature and relationships, 717–23, figs

Beit Bridge Complex, S Africa, geochemistry and, origin of, 229–39

Belemnite Marls, Wessex Basin, climatic cycles in, 915–8

BELL, A., *see* DIMBERLINE, A.J.

BENNETT, M.C., *see* SLOAN, R.J.

BENTLEY, M.R., *see* FITCHES, W.R.

BERHE, S.M., ophiolites in Northeast and East Africa: implications for Proterozoic crustal growth, 41–57, figs

BERING, D., *see* TORSVIK, T.H.

BERNOULLI, D., *see* FRÜH-GREEN, G.L.

BIGSBY MEDAL presented to T. ELLIOTT, 200–1

Biotic changes, late Triassic, and wet climatic phase, 324–5

Birps, history of, 895–9

____, Moine Thrust in data set of, 81–6

Blasket Islands, SW Ireland, Silurian lavas of 1051–60

BLUCK, B.J., *see* KELLEY, S.

BLUNDELL, D.J., seismic images of continental lithosphere [President's anniversary address, 1989], 895–913, figs
BOND, M., *see* MCELROY, R.
Borralan pluton, NW Scotland, shoshonitic magmas of, 259–69
BORYTA, M. & CONDIE, K.C., geochemistry and origin of the Archaean Beit Bridge complex, Limpopo Belt, South Africa, 229–39, figs
BRANNEY, M.J. & SPARKS, R.S.J., fiamme formed by diagenesis and burial-compaction in soils and subaqueous sediments [Short Paper], 919–22, figs
Bray Group, of Lower Palaeozoic, Leinster Massif, 1035
Bray terrane, of Leinster Massif, 1042–4
Brent fault-block, North Sea, and Jurassic faulting, 221
Britain, C, structural trends from gravity, aeromagnetic images, 241–58
____, S, Carboniferous aridity and climatic oscillations in, 359–63
brittle fracturing, and vein formation, in Alpine ophicalcites, 968
BROWN, P.E., *see* FINCH, A.A.
BROWN, S., *see* RICHARDS, P.C.
BRYANT, I.D. & SMITH, M.P., a composite tectonic–eustatic origin for shelf sandstones at the Cambrian–Ordovician boundary in North Greenland, 795–809, figs
Buckie Fault Zone, Inner Moray Firth Basin, 97–9
BURNARD, P., *see* THIRLWALL, M.F.
Cahore–Cullenstown terrane, of Leinster Massif, 1037–8
Caia, gen. nov., Silurian plant, Welsh Borderland, 725–7
calcite cementation, controls on, 949–58
Caledonian, Nw Scotland, extensional reactivation of ductile thrust, 979–87
Caledonian dolerite sills, Connacht, Ireland, 1061–9
Caledonian fold belt, and structural age of Connemara gabbros, 599–602
Caledonian pluton, Heilhornet, Norway, age, setting, 439–50
Caledonian thrust front, C Norway, 70–2
Caledonides, Norwegian, Kalak Nappe Complex of, 923–6
____, Scandinavian, and age, setting of Heilhornet Pluton, Norway, 439–50
____.____, thrust-related metamorphism in basement windows of, 69, map 70; 71–80
____, W Norway, evidence of Silurian ophiolite accretion in, 59–68
Cambrian passive margin, tidal and storm influenced sedimentation from, 785–94
Cambrian–Tremadoc, clasts within, England/Wales, provenance from Sm-Nd evidence, 591–2
Cambro-Ordovician shelf sandstones, N Greenland, tectonic-eustatic origin, 795–809
Cameros Basin, N Spain, evolution of, fault reactivation in, 167–75
Canada, Silurian sinistral accretion of Avalon terrane in, 927–30
____, N, extinction and migration in Silurian trilobites and conodonts, 703–15
Cape Verde Rise, NE Atlantic, fracture zones across, 851–7
carbon, organic, productivity changes within ocean, 665–7
carbon dioxide, atmospheric, measured by stomatal density, 349–50
carbon/sulphur ratios, and marine mudrock recognition, 295–8
carbonate cementation, controls on, 949–58
carbonate ooze, sedimentology and climate, in Pleistocene sediments, Ne Atlantic, 374–8
carbonatite, Kaluwe, Zambia, not natrocarbonatite, 213–6
Carboniferous, equatorial aridity, climatic oscillations in, S Britain, 359–63
____, thoriferous hydrocarbon nodules in, 837–42
Carboniferous Limestone, allocyclic or gradualistic, 513–17
Carboniferous non-marine bivalves, treated statistically, 938–41
Carboniferous stratigraphy, of well 48/3–3, North Sea, integrated use of techniques in, 287–300
CARLIER, G., *see* JAILLARD, E.
Carnian, wet climatic phase during, 321–7
CASSEDAY, R.P., *see* DOIG, R.
CATER, J., *see* MCELROY, R.
CAVE, R. & HAINS, B.A., on the palaeocurrent evidence of a northern structural high to the Welsh Basin during the Late Llandovery [discussion of: MCCANN & PICKERING], 885–91, figs
caves, and Carnian wet climatic phase, 322–4
cementation, calcite, Eocene sandstones, Spain, 759–68
cementation in carbonates, 949–58
Cenozoic, of Alpine Corsica, tectonic evolution in, 811–24
CHADWICK, B., the stratigraphy of a sheet of supracrustal rocks within high-grade orthogneiss and its bearing on Late Archaean structure in southern West Greenland, 639–52, figs
CHALONER, W.G. & CREBER, G.T., do fossil plants give a climatic signal?, 343–50, figs
CHATTERTON, B.D.E., EDGECOMBE, G.D. & TUFFNELL, P.A., extinction and migration in Silurian trilobites and conodonts of northwestern Canada, 703–15, figs
Cheshire Basin, Triassic red bed mineralization discussed, 1091–2
Chile, N, alluvial system response to Neogene thrust tectonics, 769–84
chitinozoa, in Ordovician, England, Wales, 615
chronostratigraphical division, of the Dinantian, E Midlands, 519–36
Cill Brid suite, of Silurian dolerite sills, Connacht, Ireland, 1061–9
Clare, Ireland, synsedimentary slumps and slides in Namurian of, 153–64
clast provenance, pre-Devonian, England and Wales, 591–4
clays, soils and climate, 351–7
CLIFT, P.D. & ROBERTSON, A.H.F., deep-water basins within the Mesozoic carbonate platform of Argolis, Greece, 825–36, figs
climate, in northern high latitudes, late Cretaceous–early Tertiary, 329–41
climates, in Upper Jurassic, 365–6
climatic and biotic change, in late Triassic, 321–7
climatic change, sudden, and marine deposition, Kimmeridgian, NW Europe, 365–71
climatic and current effects, in mid-Pleistocene of Hatton and Gardar drifts, NE Atlantic, 373–83
climatic influence on clays, soils and clastic sediments, 351–7
climatic oscillations, and equatorial aridity, in Carboniferous, S Britain, 359–63
climatic signals, from fossil plants, 343–50
CLOETINGH, S., GRADSTEIN, F.M., KOOI, H., GRANT, A.C. & KAMINSKI, M., plate reorganization: a cause of rapid late Neogene subsidence and sedimentation around the North Atlantic?, 495–506, figs
COKE (MAJOR EDWARD D'EWES FITZGERALD) MEDAL presented to K.R. MCCLAY, 202–3
COKE (MAJOR JOHN SACHEVERALL A'DEANE) MEDAL presented to H. FRANCIS, 201–2
COCKS, L.R.M., *see* BASSETT, M.G.
COE, A.L., *see* HESSELBO, S.P.
COLLIER, R.E.LL., eustatic and tectonic controls upon Quaternary coastal sedimentation in the Corinth Basin, Greece, 301–14, figs
Colombia, and Ecuador, geodynamic evolution of Andes in, 1009–22
Colonsay–west Islay block, SW Scotland, as allochthonous terrane? 417–20
computer simulation, of evolution, 223–8
CONDIE, K.C., *see* BORYTA, M.
conglomerates, Old Red Sandstone, Scotland, Caledonian terrane accretion timed by, 105–20
Connacht, SW, Ireland, Caledonian dolerite sills of, 1061–9
Connemara gabbros, W Ireland, structural age of, 599–602
conodont biostratigraphy, Cambro-Ordovician, N Greenland, 804–6
____, Silurian, Pyrenees, 687–92
continental lithosphere, reflections from, 907–12
continental margin, Mesozoic, Greece, structure of, 825–28
cooling age, of K2 gneiss, Baltoro Karakoram, 603–6
Corinth Basin, Greece, eustatic and tectonic controls on sedimentation in, 301–14
correlation, in mosaic environments, 487–94
Corsica, Alpine, Cenozoic tectonic evolution of, 811, maps 812; 813–24
Corsican fault systems, and rotation of Corso-Sardinia, 817–19
Corso-Sardinian microplate, rotation of, 817–19
COWARD, M.P., shear zones at the Laxford front, Nw Scotland and their

significance in the interpretation of lower crustal structure, 279–86, figs
CRAMPIN, S., *see* LOVELL, J.H.
CREBER, G.T., *see* CHALONER, W.G.
Cretaceous, late, and early Tertiary, high latitude palaeoclimates in, 329–41
____, Wessex Basin, recognition and documentation of depositional sequences, 549–59
crust, and mantle contributions to granite magmas, 580–1
crustal contamination, of sills, Tertiary, Trotternish, Skye, 1071–81
____, in Tertiary Hebridean lavas, 1076–80
crustal growth, Proterozoic, and ophiolites in NE Africa, 41–57
crustal stress, link between fluids and dilatancy, 971–8
CURTIS, C.D., aspects of climatic influence on the clay mineralogy and geochemistry of soils, palaeosols and clastic sedimentary rocks, 351–7, figs
CUTHBERT, S.J., *see* NORTON, M.G.
cycle, climatic, and Belemnite Marls of Wessex Basin, 915–8
cycle, oceanic, model for, 663–74
cyclicity, and its environmental causes, 916–7
____, in lake sedimentation, Devonian, Orkney, controls on, 148–9
DALLMEYER, R.D. & GIL IBARGUCHI, J.I., age of amphibolitic metamorphism in the ophiolitic unit of the Morais allochthon (Portugal): implications for early Hercynian orogenesis in the Iberian Massif, 873–8, figs
Dalradian slides and basin development, Highlands, Scotland, reinterpretation discussed, 729–31
DARBYSHIRE, D.P.F., *see* HARMS, U.
DEAN, J.M., *see* RICHARDS, P.C.
DÉGARDIN, J.M., the Silurian of the Pyrenees, 687–92, figs
detrital mineral ages, Southern Uplands, using ^{40}Ar-^{39}Ar laser probe, discussed, 882–4
DEUBNER, F.-L., on late Precambrian tidal rhythmites in South Australia and the history of the Earth's rotation [discussion of: WILLIAMS], 1083–4
Devonian, N Scotland, tetrapod tracks in, 746–8
____, Orkney, lacustrine sediments of, 141–51
Devonian land vertebrate record, 748
diagenesis, in carbonates, 949–58
____, ____, an experimental investigation, 949–58
____, and cementation, in Eocene sandstones, Spain, 759–68
____, fiamme formed by, in soils, subaqueous sediments, 919–22
diagenetic significance of composite monazite/hydrocarbon grains in W Australian arenites, 843–50
diapirs, granitic, identification of, 931–3
dilatancy, crustal fluids and stress, linked, 971–8
DIMBERLINE, A.J., BELL, A. & WOODCOCK, N.H., a laminated hemipelagic facies from the Wenlock and Ludlow of the Welsh Basin, 693–701, figs
Dinantian dolomites, E Fife, geochemistry of, 623–38
Dinantian stratigraphy, of E Midlands, a seismostratigraphic approach, 519–36
DIXON, P.R., LE HURAY, A.P. & RYE, D.M., basement geology and tectonic evolution of Ireland as deduced from Pb isotopes, 121–32, figs
DOIG, R., NANCE, R.D., MURPHY, J.B. & CASSEDAY, R.P., evidence for Silurian sinistral accretion of Avalon composite terrane in Canada [Short Paper], 927–30, figs
dolerite sills, from Caledonian of Connacht, Ireland, 1061–9
dolomites, Dinantian, E Fife, geochemistry of, 623–38
domino model, for extensional basins, 219–22
DONALDSON, C.H., *see* GREENWOOD, R.C.
DONATO, J.A. & MEGSON, J.B., a buried granite batholith beneath the East Midland Shelf of the Southern North Sea Basin, 133–40, figs
DROOP, G.T.R., metamorphic studies: research in progress [conference report], 561–2
Dublin terrane, of Leinster Massif, 1044–5
Duncannon Group, of Lower Palaeozoic, Leinster Massif, 1035
Dunquin Group, Silurian lavas, SW Ireland 1051–60
DURNING, B., *see* WARR, L.N.
Dyfed Supergroup, Wales, 541
East Midland Shelf, North Sea, buried granite batholith beneath, 133–40
Eastern England, Caledonides of, gravity and aeromagnetic images, 254–5
EBDON, C.C., FRASER, A.J., HIGGINS, A.C., MITCHENER, B.C. & STRANK, A.R.E., the Dinantian stratigraphy of the East Midlands: a seismostratigraphic approach, 519–36, figs
EDGECOMBE, G.D., *see* CHATTERTON, B.D.E.
EDWARDS, D., *see* FANNING,, U.
EDWARDS, H.E., *see* WILLIAMS, E.A.
Eishort anticline, Skye, palaeomagnetism in Torridonian of, 999–1007
ELDERS, C., on detrital mineral ages from the Southern Uplands using ^{40}Ar-^{39}Ar laser probe [discussion of: Kelley & Bluck], 882–4, fig
EMELEUS, C.H., *see* GREENWOOD, R.C.
ENGLAND, R.W., the identification of granitic diapirs [Short Paper], 931–3, figs
England, Wales, Ordovician palynology of, 615–8
____,____, Sm-Nd isotopic evidence of provenance of pre-Devonian sediments, 591–4
environmental perturbations, and extinction, Silurian, 703–15
Eocene, Spain, calcite cementation in sandstones, 759–68
Eriboll Sandstone, NW Scotland, tidal and storm influenced sedimentation in, 785–94
eustatic controls, on Quaternary sedimentation, Corinth, Greece, 301–14
eustatic curves, and extinction, Silurian, 707–8
eustatic effects, and oceanic cycles, 667–9
'eustatic' sea-level cycles, compared with sequence boundaries, 554–7
eustatic–tectonic origin, for Cambro-Ordovician sandstones, N Greenland, 795–809
EVANS, R.H.S., *see* HASELOCK, P.J.
evolution, by natural selection, computer simulated, 223–8
extensional faulting, and granite formation, British Tertiary Province, 583–4
extinction, and migration, in Silurian trilobites, N Canada, 703–15
extinctions, and biofacies, biomeres, 704–6
FALLICK, A.E., *see* SEARL, A.
FÄLT, L.M. & STEEL, R.J., on a new palaeogeographic reconstruction for the Middle Jurassic of the northern North sea [discussion of: RICHARDS, *et al.*], 1085–90, figs
fan morphology, in a thrust sheet top basin, N Chile, 775–9
FANNING, U., Edwards, D. & RICHARDSON, J.B., further evidence for diversity in late Silurian land vegetation, 725–8, figs
faulting, Late Jurassic, normal, footwall uplift associated with, 219–22
faults, normal, geometry of, 185–7
fiamme, formed by diagenesis in soils and subaqueous sediments, 919–22
FINCH, A.A., REAVY, R.J., HARRISON, T.N. & BROWN, P.E., Rapakivi granites, South Greenland: hydrothermal alteration of igneous layering [Short Paper], 739–42, figs
fission tracks, viewed by Slm confocal microscopy, 217–8
FITCHES, W.R., MUIR, R.J., MALTMAN, A.J. & BENTLEY, M.R., is the Colonsay–west Islay block of SW Scotland an allochthonous terrane? Evidence from Dalradian tillite clasts [Short Paper], 417–20, fig
FITTON, WILLIAM, and the history of geology, 659–60
Flamborough Head, and Dowsing Fault Zones, North Sea, associated with granite batholith, 133–40
FLINT, S., *see* JOLLEY, E.J.
FLOYD, J.D., *see* STONE, P.
FLUGE, P.R., *see* TORSVIK, T.H.
fluid inclusions, in geochemistry, and palaeostress analysis, 974–6
fluids, dilatancy and crustal stress, 971–8
footwall uplift, associated with Late Jurassic normal faulting, North Sea, 219–22
FORD, M., *see* WILLIAMS, E.A.
FORTEY, R.A. & OWENS, R.M., Arenig biostratigraphy and correlation in

the Welsh Basin [Short Paper], 607–10, figs
fracture zones, across Cape Verde Rise, NE Atlantic, 851–7
France, Pyrenean Silurian of, 687–92
FRASER, A.J., *see* EBDON, C.C.
FREEMAN, B., *see* ROBERTS, A.
FRÜH-GREEN, G.L., WEISSERT, H. & BERNOULLI, D., a multiple fluid history recorded in Alpine ophiolites, 959–70, figs
FRY, N., on kinematics of the Alpine arc [reply to discussion], 573–5
FUNNELL, B.M. & OWEN, A.W., palaeocomputing: keyboard to the past [conference report], 393–5
FURNES, H., *see* ANDERSEN, T.B.
gabbros, Connemara, structural age of, 599–602
gamma–ray logs, and marine band recognition, North Sea, 288–91
geochemical significance, of fluid inclusions, 974–6
geochemistry, of andesites, Antarctic Peninsula, 596–7
____, of calcite and dolomite, Dinantian, Fife, Scotland, 633–6
____, of Caledonian dolerite sills, Connacht, Ireland, 1065–7
____, carbon/sulphur, and other techniques in Carboniferous stratigraphy of North Sea well 48/3–3, 287–300
____, of carbonatites, Kaluwe, Zambia, 213–15
____, of Carboniferous of well 48/3–3, North Sea, 294
____, and diagenesis, of calcite cements, Eocene, Spain, 762–7
____, of Dinantian dolomites, E Fife, 623–38
____, of ophiolites, Arabian–Nubian Shield, 43–5
____, origin, of Archaean Beit Bridge Complex, S Africa, 229–39
____, of Pan-African reworked Proterozoic crust, NE Africa, 860–72
____, petrography, of granite clasts, Old Red Sandstone conglomerates, Midland Valley, Scotland, 109–11
____, of picritic chills, Rhum, 212
____, of shoshonitic magmas, Borralan pluton, N Scotland, 260–7
____, of Silurian volcanism, SW Ireland, 1051–60
____, of soils, and climatic influence on, 351–7
____, of stable isotopes, in ophicalcites, serpentinites, 962–5
____, of tephras, Palaeocene, Eocene, North Sea Basin, 425–37
____, of Trotternish sills, Skye, and crustal contamination, Tertiary, 1071–81
geohazards, natural and man–made, 879–81
geomorphology, in extensional basin, Montana, Usa, 461–7
GIBSON, S.A., the geochemistry of the Trotternish sills, Isle of Skye: crustal contamination in the British Tertiary Volcanic Province, 1071–81, figs
GIL IBARGUCHI, J.I., *see* DALLMEYER, R.D.
glaciation, Ordovician, and changes in marine isotopic composition, 1–4
GLENDINNING, N.R.W. *see* POWELL, D.
global circulation models, 385–92
GLOVER, B.W. & WINCHESTER, J.A., on the Grampian Group: a major Late Proterozoic clastic sequence in the Central Highlands of Scotland [reply to discussion], 733–4
GLOVER, J.E., *see* RASMUSSEN, B.
Goban Spur, crustal structures from seismic reflection, discussed, 892–4
Gondwana, break-up, and andesites of Antarctic Peninsula, 595–8
GOODWIN, P.W., *see* ANDERSON, E.J.
GRADSTEIN, F.M., *see* CLOETINGH, S.
Grampian Group, Late Proterozoic , Scotland, discussed, 732–4
granite batholith, buried, beneath East Midland Shelf, North Sea, 133–40
granite magma, sources and triggers, British and Irish Caledonides, 584–6
granite magmas, sources, initiation, emplacement, 579–89
granite-forming provinces, 581–6
granites, Acadian, and elevation of N Britain, 586–7
granitic diapirs, identification of, 931–3
granitoids, of Archaean Beit Bridge Complex, S Africa, geochemistry, 232–4
GRANT, A.C., *see* CLOETINGH, S.
granulites, of Mozambique belt, 53
graptolite biostratigraphy, Ordovician of Welsh Basin, 611–14
____, Silurian, Pyrenees, 687–92
____, ____, Welsh Basin, 619–22
graptolites, retiolite, nomenclature and relationships, 717–23
gravitational instability, in Himalayan orogen, 995–6
gravity images, C Britain, structural trends from, 241–58
Greece, Argolis, deep-water basins in Mesozoic carbonate platform, 825, maps 826–7; 828–36
____, Corinth Basin, eustatic controls on Quaternary sedimentation, 301–14
Greenland, N, Cambro-Ordovician shelf sandstones, tectonic–eustatic origin for, 795–809
____, S, hydrothermal alteration in rapakivi granites, 739–42
____, W, Archaean stratigraphy, structure and supracrustal rocks, 639–52
Greenland–Scotland Ridge, source of Palaeocene tephras, North Sea Basin, 425
GREENWOOD, R.C., DONALDSON, C.H., & EMELEUS, C.H., the contact zone of the Rhum ultrabasic intrusion: evidence of peridotite formation from magnesian magmas [Short Paper], 209,12, figs
Gwynedd Supergroup, Wales, 541
HAINS, B.A., *see* CAVE, R.
HALLAM, A., correlation of the Triassic–Jurassic boundary in England and Austria [Short Paper], 421–4, fig
HALLIDAY, A.N., *see* HAUGHTON, P.D.W.
hangingwall syncline, in extensional basin, Montana, 466
HARBURY, N.A., JONES, M.E., AUDLEY-CHARLES, M.G., METCALFE, I. & MOHAMED, K.R., structural evolution of Mesozoic Peninsular Malaysia, 11–26, figs
HARDMAN, M., *see* LEEDER, M.
HARMS, U., SCHANDELMEIER, H. & DARBYSHIRE, D.P.F., Pan-African reworked eary/middle Proterozoic crust in NE Africa west of the Nile: Sr and Nd isotopic evidence, 859–72, figs
HARPER, D.A.T. & RYAN, P.D., towards a statistical system for palaeontologists, 935–48, figs
HARRISON, T.N., *see* FINCH, A.A.
HART, B.S., on swaley cross–stratification produced by unidirectional flows, Bencliff Grit (Upper Jurassic), Dorset, UK [discussion of: ALLEN & UNDERHILL], 397–400
HARTLEY, A.J., *see* JOLLEY, E.J.
HASELOCK, P.J. & EVANS, R.H.S., on the Grampian Group: a major Late Proterozoic clastic sequence in the Central Highlands of Scotland [discussion of: GLOVER & WINCHESTER], 732–4
Hatton and Gardar drifts, Pleistocene, NE Atlantic, climatic and current effects in, 373–83
HAUGHTON, P.D.W., ROGERS, G. & HALLIDAY, A.N., provenance of Lower Old Red Sandstone conglomerates, Se Kincardineshire: evidence for the timing of Caledonian terrane accretion in central Scotland, 105–20, figs
HAY, W.W., BARRON, E.J. & THOMPSON, S.L., global atmospheric circulation experiments on an Earth with polar and tropical continents, 749–57, figs
____, results of global atmospheric circulation experiments on an Earth with a meridional pole–to–pole continent, 385–92, figs
Heather fault-block, North Sea, and Jurassic faulting, 221–2
Heilhornet Pluton, Caledonian, Norway, age, setting, implications for Scandinavian Caledonides, 439–50
Helderberg Group, New York, as a sequence of allocycles, 508–13
Helgeland Nappe Complex, Norway, and Heilhornet Pluton, age relationships, 446–8
hemipelagite, laminated, in Silurian of Welsh Basin, 693–701
HENRY, D.J., *see* MUKASA, S.B.
Hercynian orogenesis, Portugal, implications for, in age of amphibolitic metamorphism, 873–8
Herland Group, Atløy, Norway, and emplacement of Sunnfjord Melange, 64–6
HESSELBO, S.P., COE, A.L. & JENKYNS, H.C., recognition and documentation of depositional sequences from outcrop: an example from the Aptian and Albian on the eastern margin of the Wessex Basin, 549–59, figs
HIGGINS, A.C., *see* EBDON, C.C.

HILL, I.A., *see* WILLIAMS, C.A.
Himalaya, Pakistan, cooling history of Indian Plate thrust stack, 735–8
____, Zanskar region, structure, stratigraphy, 989–97
Himalayan cooling ages, 735
HIRONS, S., *see* ROBERTS, B.
Hornelen Old Red Sandstone, palaeomagnetism, magnetic fabrics, structural style, discussed, 411–16
Hot Stokes model, for diapiric ascent, 931
HUCK, I.W., *see* ROBERTS, A.M.
hydrocarbon nodules, thoriferous, in sandstones, significance for petroleum exploration, 837–42
hydrocarbon trapping styles, in Inner Moray Firth Basin, 99–101
hydrothermal alteration, in layering of rapakivi granites, S Greenland, 739–42
hydrothermal overprinting of stable isotopic compositions, dolomites, Dinantian, E Fife, 623–38
hypothetical organism, and computer simulation of evolution, 223–4
Iapetus suture zone, gravity and aeromagnetic images, 255–6
illite crystallinity, in basement windows, Caledonian thrust front, C Norway, 73–6
Indian passive margin, in Zanskar, Ladakh, 989–97
Indian Plate crystalline thrust stack, cooling history, Pakistan Himalaya, 735–8
intraplate compression, effect on subsidence and stratigraphy, 499–501
intra-platform basins, Mesozoic, Greece, 832
Ireland, Clare, synsedimentary slumps and slides in Namurian of, 153–64
____, Connacht, Caledonian dolerite sills from 1061–9
____, Pb isotopes and basement geology in, 121–32
____, SE, Lower Palaeozoic terrane assemblage of Leinster Massif, 1035–50
____, structural age of Connemara gabbros, 599–602
____, SW, geochemistry of Silurian volcanism, 1051–60
____, Variscides of, fold belt in major surge zone, 451–60
Irish Variscides, developmental model discussed, 566–71
Iskenderun, Turkey, triple junction near, 1023–34
Isle of Man, white mica 'crystallinity' in Manx Group, 271–7
isotope and chemical study, Borralan pluton, Assynt, NW Scotland, 259–69
isotopes, of lead, and basement geology, tectonic evolution, Ireland, 121–32
isotopic ages, of basement, cover, Colonsay–west Islay, W Scotland, 417
isotopic composition, marine, and late Ordovician glaciation, 1–4
isotopic compositions, of calcite cements, Eocene, Spain, 765–6
isotopic data, on Dinantian dolomites, Fife, Scotland, 629–33
isotopic evidence, Sm-Nd, and provenance of pre-Devonian sediments, England–Wales, 591–4
Ivisârtoq region, SW Greenland, supracrustals in Archaean of, 641–7
Jaca Basin, Pyrenees, 177–8
JAILLARD, E., SOLER, P., CARLIER, G. & MOURIER, T., geodynamic evolution of the northern and central Andes during early to middle Mesozoic times: a Tethyan model, 1009–22, figs
JAMES, D.M.D., on the palaeocurrent evidence of a northern structural high to the Welsh Basin during the Late Llandovery [discussion of: MCCANN & PICKERING], 886–91, figs
JENKYNS, H.C., *see* HESSELBO, S.P.
____, *see* WEEDON, G.P.
JEPPSSON, L., an oceanic model for lithological and faunal changes tested on the Silurian record, 663–74, figs
JOHNSON, H.R., *see* ARCHER, A.W.
JOLLEY, E.J., TURNER, P., WILLIAMS, G.D., HARTLEY, A.J. & FLINT, S., sedimentological response of an alluvial system to Neogene thrust tectonics, Atacama Desert, northern Chile, 769–84, figs
JONES, M.E., *see* HARBURY, N.A.
Jurassic, and Cretaceous, of Cameros Basin, N Spain, 169–71
____, of N and C Andes, 1009–22
____, Wessex Basin, regular and irregular climatic cycles, 915–8
Jurassic faulting, North Sea, footwall uplift associated with, 219–22
K-Ar data, Indian Plate thrust stack, N Pakistan, 737
Kalak Nappe Complex, Norway, isotopic evidence for exotic detritus in, 923–6
Kaluwe, Zambia, carbonatite magmas of, 213–6
KAMINSKI, M., *see* CLOETINGH, S.
Kangilíngua, SW Greenland, amphibolite dykes in Archaean supracrustals of, 646–7
Karakoram, Baltoro, age of crystallization of K2 gneiss in, 603–6
KARIG, D.E. & KOZLU, H., late Palaeogene–Neogene evolution of the triple junction region near Maras, south central Turkey, 1023–34, figs
KELLEY, S., & BLUCK, B.J., on detrital mineral ages from the Southern Uplands using ^{40}Ar-^{39}Ar laser probe [reply to discussion], 883–4
Kendelbach, Austria, Triassic–Jurassic boundary section at, 421
Kerum Formation, Mesozoic, Malaysia, 13–16
Kilcullen Group, of Lower Palaeozoic, Leinster Massif, 1035`
Kimmeridge Clay, NW Europe, indicators of climatic change within, 366–9
Kimmeridgian, NW Europe, sudden climatic change and marine deposition, 365–71
Kincardineshire, Scotland, Ors conglomerates of, 105–20
Kingston dyke complex, New Brunswick, Canada, and Avalon terrane accretion, 927–30
KNOX, R.W.O'B., *see* MORTON, A.C.
KOOI, H., *see* CLOETINGH, S.
KOZLU, H., *see* KARIG, D.E.
KVALE, E.P., *see* ARCHER, A.W.
lacinia, in retiolite graptolites, 717
lacustrine-to-marine transitional sequence, Corinth, Greece, 304–10
lacustrine sediments, Orkney, Scotland, and climate, basin structure, maturation, 141–51
Ladakh Himalaya, Zanskar, structure, stratigraphy, 989–97
LAMING, D.J.C., *see* MCCALL, G.J.H.
Lanis Conglomerate Formation, Mesozoic, Malaysia, 16
lateral persistance, lithostratigraphical units and mosaic environments, 487–94
Laxford front, NW Scotland, shear zones and lower crustal structure, 279–86
Laxfordian structures, and middle to lower crustal tectonics, 282–5
layer-parallel shortening, Herland Group, Norway, 65–6
LE HURAY, A.P., *see* DIXON, P.R.
lead isotopes, and basement geology, tectonic evolution, Ireland, 121–32
LEAKE, B.E., granite magmas: their sources, initiation and consequences of emplacement [President's anniversary address, 1988], 579–89, figs
LEE, M J., PHARAOH, T.C. & SOPER, N.J., structural trends in central Britain from images of gravity and aeromagnetic fields, 241–58, figs
LEEDER, M., RAISWELL, R., AL-BIATTY, H., MCMAHON, A. & HARDMAN, M., Carboniferous stratigraphy, sedimentation and correlation of well 48/3–3 in the southern North Sea Basin: integrated use of palynology,natural gamma/sonic logs and carbon/sulphur geochemistry, 287–300, figs
LEEDER, M.R., *see* ALEXANDER, J.
Leinster Massif, SE Ireland, terrane assemblage of, Lower Palaeozoic, 1035–50
Lewisian shear zones, Laxford Bridge, Scotland, 279–82
Lice basin, Turkey, Neogene of, 1027–8
Limpopo Belt, S Africa, geochemistry of Beit Bridge Complex in, 229–39
LINDQVIST, J.E., thrust-related metamorphism in basement windows of the central Scandinavian Caledonides, 69–80, figs
lithosphere, continental, seismic images, 895–913
Llano de la Paciencia, Chile, thrust sheet top basin, 769–84
Llanvirn palaeocommunities, treated statistically, 941–3
Longford–Down, Ireland, whole rock Pb study, Caledonian basement, 124–9
Longmyndian, provenance of clasts within, 591
LOVELL, J.H., CRAMPIN, S. & SHEPHERD, T.J., stress in the Earth's crust: the link between crustal fluids and extensive-dilatancy anisotropy, 971–8, figs

LOYDELL, D.K., on the palaeocurrent evidence of a northern structural high to the Welsh Basin during the Late Llandovery [discussion of: MCCANN & PICKERING], 885–91, figs
Lyell, Charles, and palaeoclimate, 315–16
LYELL MEDAL presented to J. HANCOCK, 197–8; L. FUND presented to M. HOWELLS, 205
MCCALL, G.J.H. & LAMING, D.J.C., geohazards: natural and man–made [conference report], 879–81
MCCANN, T. & PICKERING, K.T., on the palaeocurrent evidence of a northern structural high to the Welsh Basin during the Late Llandovery [reply to discussion]: 887–91, figs
MCCAVE, I.N., *see* WANG, H.
MCELROY, R., CATER, J., ROBERTS, I., PECKHAM, A. & BOND, M., the structure and stratigraphy of Se Zanskar, Ladakh Himalaya, 989–97, figs
MCKIE, T., tidal and storm influenced sedimentation from a Cambrian transgressive passive margin sequence, 785–94, figs
MCMAHON, A., *see* LEEDER, M.
Mg^{2+}, effect on crystal nucleation rate in calcite cementation, 953–4
Madison Range Fault, Montana, and geomorphology in an extensional basin, 461–7
Madrid Basin Spain, Miocene alluvial fans of, 9–10
magmas, granite, sources, initiation and emplacement, 579–89
magmatic arcs, and granite formation, 582–3
magnetic data, across Cape Verde Rise, NE Atlantic, 851–7
Malaysia, Mesozoic Peninsular, structural evolution of, 11, maps 12–15; 16–26
____, Peninsular, palaeogeography, 23–5
MALTMAN, A.J., *see* FITCHES, W.R.
Mangking Sandstone Formation, Mesozoic, Malaysia, 16
Manx Group, Isle of Man, white mica 'crystallinity' in, 271–7
Maras, S Turkey, triple junction evolution, Palaeogene–Neogene, 1023–34
MARSHALL, J.D. & MIDDLETON, P.D., changes in marine isotopic composition and the late Ordovician glaciation [Short Paper], 1–4, figs
MARTINEZ, J., *see* MAX, M.D.
MARTINSEN, O.J. & BAKKEN, B., extensional and compressional zones in slumps and slides in the Namurian of County Clare, Ireland, 153–64, figs
maturation history, Devonian, Orkney, 150
____, of Devonian lacustrine sediments, Orkney, Scotland, 141–51
MAX, M.D., BARBER, A.J. & MARTINEZ, J., terrane assemblage of the Leinster Massif, SE Ireland, during the Lower Palaeozoic, 1035–50, figs
MEGSON, J.B., *see* DONATO, J.A.
Mesozoic, Argolis, Greece, deep-water basins in carbonate platform, 825–36
____, geodynamic evolution of N and C Andes, during, 1009–22
____, structural evolution of Peninsular Malaysia during, 11–26
Mesozoic–Cenozoic sedimentation, Cameros Basin, N Spain, 165–75
metamorphic studies, research in progress, 561–2
metamorphism, amphibolitic, and implications for Hercynian orogenesis, Iberia, 873–8
____, of Jurassic, pre Permo-Carboniferous rocks, C Peninsular Malaysia, 21
____, low grade, and mica 'crystallinity', Manx Group, Isle of Man, 271–7
____, thrust-related, in basement windows, Scandinavian Caledonides, 69–80
metasediments, of Archaean Beit Bridge Complex, S Africa, geochemistry, 234–7
METCALFE, I., *see* HARBURY, N.A.
mica 'crystallinity' study, in Manx Group, Isle of Man, 271–7
microcomputers, in palaeontological analysis, 943–5
microplankton, sphaeromorphs and acritarchs, in late Silurian regressive sequence, Wales, 675–86
MIDDLETON, P.D., *see* MARSHALL, J.D.
Midland Valley, Scotland, provenance of Old Red Sandstone conglomerates in, 105–20
Midlands, E, Dinantian stratigraphy of, a seismostratigraphic approach, 519–36
Midlands Microcraton, gravity and aeromagnetic images of, 249–51
Midlands terrane, of Leinster Massif, 1045–6
MILLER, J.A., *see* PETFORD, N.
miospore zonation, Silesian, N North Sea, 287–9
MITCHENER, B.C., *see* EBDON, C.C.
MOHAMED, K.R., *see* HARBURY, N.A.
MOHR, P., late Caledonian dolerite sills from Sw Connacht, Ireland, 1061–9, figs
Moine Thrust, in BIRPS data set, 81–6
MOLENAAR, N., calcite cementation in shallow marine Eocene sandstones and constraints of early diagenesis, 759–68, figs
MOLYNEUX, S.G., advances and problems in Ordovician palynology of England and Wales [Short Paper], 615–8, figs
monazite and hydrocarbon grains, composite, in W Australian arenites, diagenetic and economic significance, 843–50
MONSON, B., *see* PARNELL, J.
Montana, USA, geomorphology in active extensional basin, 461–7
Moray Firth, Inner, NE Scotland, structural history of transtensional basin, 87–103
MORRISON, C., *see* ROBERTS, B.
MORTON, A.C. & KNOX, R.W.O'B., geochemistry of late Palaeocene and early Eocene tephras from the North Sea Basin, 425–37, figs
mosaic environments, correlation in, 487–94
MOURIER, T., *see* JAILLARD, E.
mudflat–marsh, upward growth, formula for, 743
MUIR, R.J. *see* FITCHES, W.R.
MUKASA, S.B. & HENRY, D.J., The San Nicolás batholith of coastal Peru: early Palaeozoic continental arc or continental rift magmatism?, 27–39, figs
Munster Basin, and developmental model for Irish Variscides, discussed, 566–71
Murchison, as a historian, 660–1
MURCHISON MEDAL presented to A. LAUGHTON, 196–7; M. FUND presented to A. MCKENZIE, 204–5
Murchison Symposium, reported, 653–6
Murchison Symposium [thematic set] and:
evidence for diversity in late Silurian land plants, 725–8
extinction, migration, in Silurian trilobites, conodonts, Canada, 703–15
Introduction: The Murchison Symposium, 653–6
laminated hemipelagic facies, Silurian, Welsh Basin, 693–701
oceanic model for lithological, faunal changes, tested on Silurian, 663–74
palynofacies in Silurian regressive sequence, Welsh Borderland, Wales, 675–86
Retiolite nomenclature, relationships, 717–23
scientific ancestry, historiography, of *the Silurian System*, 657–62
MURPHY, J.B., *see* DOIG, R.
MURPHY, F.X., the Irish Variscides: a fold belt developed within a major surge zone, 451–60, figs
Namurian, synsedimentary slumps and slides in, Clare, Ireland, 153–64
NANCE, R.D., *see* DOIG, R.
Nappes Supérieures, and Corté nappe, and Alpine tectonics, Corsica, 815–17
natrocarbonatite, not in Kaluwe carbonatite, Zambia, 213–6
nature and analysis of stratigraphic record [thematic set] and:
correlation in mosaic environments, 487–94
Dinantian stratigraphy, E Midlands, seismostratigraphic approach, 519–36
estimation of completeness of stratigraphic sections, 471–85
introduction: nature and analysis of stratigraphic record, 469–70
plate reorganization causing Neogene subsidence, N Atlantic, 495–506

recognition of depositional sequences from outcrop, Cretaceous, Wessex Basin, 549–59
sequence stratigraphy in Palaeozoic Welsh Basin, 537–47
significance of metre-scale allocycles, 507–18
NAYLOR, H., *see* TURNER, P.
Nd isotopic evidence, for exotic detritus, Kalak Nappe Complex, Norway, 923–6
NEILSON, J.E., (née Watt), experimental investigation of controls on cementation in carbonates, 949–58, figs
Neogene, Chile, alluvial system response to thrusting, 769–84
____, N Atlantic, subsidence caused by plate reorganization, 495–506
NGWENYA, B.T. BAILEY, D.K., Kaluwe carbonatite, Zambia: an alternative to natrocarbonatite [Short Paper], 213–16, fig
NLR climatic interpretation, of palaeoclimates, 343–5
nodule genesis, of thoriferous hydrocarbon nodules, 840–1
NORDGULEN, Ø. & SCHOUENBORG, B., the Caledonian Heilhornet Pluton, north–central Norway: geological setting, radiometric age and implications for the Scandinavian Caledonides, 439–50, figs
North Sea, Carboniferous stratigraphy of well 48/3–3, from integration of various techniques, 287–300
____, N, footwall uplift and normal faulting 219–22
____, northern, Middle Jurassic, palaeogeographic reconstruction discussed, 1085–90
North Sea Basin, buried granite batholith beneath, 133–40
____, geochemistry of Palaeocene, Eocene tephras, 425–37
NORTON, M.G., WILKS, W.J. & CUTHBERT, S.J., on palaeomagnetism, magnetic fabrics and the structural style of the Hornelen Old Red Sandstone, Western Norway [discussion of: TORSVIK, *et al.*], 411–16, figs
Norway, Heilhornet Pluton of, age, setting, implications for Scandinavian Caledonides, 439, maps 440, 441; 442–50
____, isotopic evidence for exotic detritus in Kalak Nappe Complex, 923–6
____, W, ophiolite accretion in Silurian of Caledonides, 59–68
oceanic cycles, model for, 663–74
oceanic model, for lithological and faunal changes, tested on Silurian, 663–74
Old Red Sandstone, provenance of conglomerates in, Kincardineshire, Scotland, 105, map 106; 107–20
ophicalcites, geological significance, Alps, 959–62
ophiolite accretion, Silurian, in Sunnfjord Melange, W Norwegian Caledonides, 59–68
ophiolites, Alpine, multiple fluid history, 959–70
____, Morais allochthon, Portugal, metamorphism of, and Hercynian orogenesis, 873–8
____, in NE and E Africa, and Proterozoic crustal growth, 41–57
Ordovician, of Welsh Basin, graptolite biostratigraphy, 611–14
Ordovician glaciation, and changes in marine isotopic composition, 1–4
Ordovician palynology, of England and Wales, 615–8
Ordovician/Silurian, England and Wales, provenance of clasts within, 592–4
Orkney, Scotland, Devonian lacustrine sediments, climate, basin structure of, 141–51
oscillatory flows, role in swaley cross-stratification, discussed, 398
OWEN, A.W., *see* FUNNELL, B.M.
OWENS, R.M., *see* FORTEY, R.A.
Pb-Sr-Nd isotopes, and origins of shoshonitic magmas, Borralan pluton, Scotland, 259–69
Padstow Confrontation, N Cornwall, discussed, 408–10
Pakistan, Himalaya, post-metamorphic cooling history, Indian Plate thrust stack, 735–8
palaeobotanical record, polar, late Cretaceous–early Tertiary, 331–3
Palaeocene, Eocene tephras, North Sea Basin, geochemistry, 425–37
palaeoclimate, inferred from leaf physiognomy, 346–7
palaeoclimates, 315–20
____, biostratigraphic approaches to, 317–18
____, geochemical/mineralogical approaches to, 318–19
____, global, modelled, 749–57
____, of late Cretaceous and early Tertiary in northern high latitudes, 329–41
palaeoclimates [thematic set] and:
aspects of climatic influence, soils, palaeosols, clastic sedimentary rocks, 351–7
climatic and biotic change late Triassic, 321–7
climatic and current events in Pleistocene sediments, NE Atlantic, 373–83
do fossil plants give climatic signal?, 343–50
equatorial aridity in early Carboniferous, 359–63
influence of climatic change on marine deposition, Kimmeridgian, N Europe, 365–71
introduction: palaeoclimates, 315–20
late Cretaceous palaeoclimates of northern high latitudes, 329–41
results of global atmospheric circulation experiments, 385–92
palaeoclimatic signal, from plant adaptations, 345–50
____, polar latitudes, late Cretaceous–early Tertiary, 331–3
palaeocomputing, 393–5
Palaeogene–Neogene, evolution of triple junction, S Turkey, 1023–34
palaeogeographic reconstruction, Middle Jurassic, North Sea, discussed, 1085–90
palaeomagnetism, in folded, metamorphosed Torridonian, Skye, 999–1007
____, Peninsular Malaysia, 11–12
palaeontology, statistical system for, 935–48
palaeosalinity, by carbon/sulphur method, 291–2
palaeosols, and aridity/climatic oscillations, Carboniferous, S Britain, 359–63
____, climatic influence on geochemistry of, 351–7
Palaeozoic, Lower, terrane assemblage of Leinster Massif, Ireland, 1035–50
____, ____, Wales, supergroups defined in, 541–2
____, of Peru, San Nicolás batholith as continental arc or continental rift magmatism, 27–39
____, Welsh Basin, sequence stratigraphy of, 537–47
Palaeozoic oceanic model, 670–1
PALSTAT, statistical system for palaeontology, 937–48
palynofacies, in Silurian regressive sequence, Welsh Borderland and Wales, 675–86
palynology, and other techniques in Carboniferous stratigraphy of North Sea well 48/3–3, 287–300
PAMPLIN, C.F., *see* ANDREWS, J.R.
Pan-African–Mozambique belt, plate reconstruction, 50–3
Pan-African reworking, of Proterozoic crust, NE Africa, 859–72
PARNELL, J., MONSON, B. & TOSSWILL, R.J., petrography of thoriferous hydrocarbon nodules in sandstones, and their significance for petroleum exploration, 837–42, figs
PARRISH J.T., *see* SPICER, R.A.
PARRISH, R.R., *see* SEARLE, M.P.
passive margin, Cambrian, tidal and storm influenced sedimentation on, 785–94
Pb isotopic data, San Nicolás batholith, Peru, 28–34
peat formation on salt marshes, and sea-level rise, 743–4
peat marshes, formed under rising sea-level, 743–5
PECKHAM, A., *see* MCELROY, R.
pedostratigraphic models, for alluvial fan deposits, an interpretational tool, 8–10
PEDDY C., on crustal structure of the Goban Spur continental margin, Northeast Atlantic, from deep seismic reflection profiling [reply to discussion], 893–4, figs
peridotites, formation from magnesian magmas, Rhum, 209–12
Permin Land Formation, N Greenland, tectonic–eustatic origin for, 795–809
Permo–Triassic, W Australia, monazite/hydrocarbon grains in arenites of, 843–50
Peru, geodynamic evolution of Andes in, 1009–22
____, San Nicolás batholith of, continental arc or continental rift

magmatism?, 27–39
PETFORD, N. & MILLER, J.A., SLM confocal microscopy: an improved way of viewing fission tracks [Short Paper], 217–18, figs
petroleum exploration, significance of thoriferous hydrocarbon nodules in, 837–42
PHARAOH, T.C., *see* LEE, M.K.
PICKERING, K.T., *see* MCCANN, T.
picrites, Rhum, petrography and mineral chemistry of chills, 210–11
Pipe Rock, and Fucoid Beds, Nw Scotland, tidal and storm influenced sedimentation in, 789–91
PIRRIE, D., sea level changes at active plate margins: processes and products [conference report], 563–5
planar fault systems, 185–6
plants, fossil, climatic signals from, 343–50
plate margins, sea-level changes at, 563–5
plate reorganization, causing late Neogene subsidence, N Atlantic, 495–506
PLATT, N.H., basin evolution and fault reactivation in the western Cameros Basin, northern Spain, 165–75, figs
Pleistocene, NE Atlantic, climatic and current effects in Hatton and Gardar drifts, 373–83
Pleistocene–Holocene, of Corinth, Greece, eustatic and tectonic controls on sedimentation, 301–14
plutons, ballooning, 931–2
polar continents, and global palaeoclimatic models, 752–4
POOLE, E.G., on genetic studies of red bed mineralization in the Triassic of the Cheshire Basin, northwest England [discussion of: NAYLOR, *et al.*,], 1091–2
Port Askaig Tillite, and provenance of Dalradian sediment, Colonsay–west Islay, 418–9
Portugal, Morais allochthon of, amphibolitic metamorphism and Hercynian orogenesis, 873–8
POTTS, G.J., a palaeomagnetic study of recumbently folded and thermally metamorphosed Torridon Group sediments, Eishort anticline, Skye, Scotland, 999–1007, figs
POWELL, D. & GLENDINNING, N.R.W., late Caledonian extensional reactivation of a ductile thrust in NW Scotland, 979–87, figs
Powys Supergroup, Wales, 541–2
Precambrian tidal rhythmites, S Australia, and Earth's rotation, discussed, 1083–4
PRESIDENT'S AWARD presented to J. ANDREWS, 206
PRESIDENT'S AWARD presented to P. DOYLE, 205–6
PRICE, C.A. & TODD, S.P., of a model for the development of the Irish Variscides [reply to discussion], 568–71
PRICE, J.D., *see* ROBERTS, A.M.
Proterozoic, crustal growth in, and ophiolites of NE Africa, 41–57
Proterozoic crust, NE Africa, Pan-African reworking of, 859–72
pumice, flattened, in Recent soils, Azores, and Ordovician turbidites, Lake District, 919–20
Pyrenees, Silurian of, 687–92
____, Spain, evolution of West Jaca thrust-top basin, 177–84
____, Spanish, calcite cementation in Eocene sandstones of, 759–68
quartz veins, deformation of, in Rhue fault zone, Morar, Scotland, 983–5
Quaternary, arid-type alluvial fan soil sequences of, 8–10
Quaternary sedimentation, eustatic and tectonic controls on, Corinth Basin, Greece, 301–14
Rb-Hf-Ta data, San Nicolás batholith, Peru, 29–32
Rb-Sr data, granite clasts, Old Red Sandstone, Midland Valley, Scotland, 111–12
Rb-Sr isotope analysis, of Caledonian Heilhornet Pluton, Norway, 445–6
Rb-Sr studies, on Pan-African reworked Proterozoic crust, NE Africa, 863–9
radioactivity, effect on hydrocarbons in arenites, 845–8
RAISWELL, R., *see* LEEDER, M.
RAMSAY, D.M., *see* TORSVIK, T.H.
rapakivi granites, S Greenland, hydrothermal alteration of igneous layering, 739–42
RASMUSSEN, B. & GLOVER, J.E., the diagenetic and economic significance of composite grains of monazite and hydrocarbon in Western Australian arenites, 843–50, figs
RASUL, S.M., *see* RICHARDSON J.B.
RATSCHBACHER, L., on kinematics of the Alpine arc [discussion of: Fry], 572–5, fig
Raub–Bentong line, Mesozoic, Peninsular Malaysia, 21–3
REAVY, R.J., *see* FINCH, A.A.
red bed mineralization, Triassic, Cheshire Basin, discussed, 1091–2
retiolite graptolites, nomenclature and relationships, 717–23
REX, D.C., *see* SEARLE, M.P.
____, *see* TRELOAR, P.J.
Rhue fault zone, ductile, extensional, NW Scotland, 979–86
Rhum, peridotite formation from magnesian magmas, 209–12
R.H. WORTH PRIZE Presented to D. CURRY, 203–4
Ribband Group, of Lower Palaeozoic, Leinster Massif, 1035
RICHARDS, P.C., BROWN, S., DEAN, J.M. & ANDERTON, R., on a new palaeogeographic reconstruction for the Middle Jurassic of the northern North Sea [reply to discussion], 1088–90, figs
RICHARDSON, J.B. & RASUL, S.M., palynofacies in a Late Silurian regressive sequence in the Welsh Borderland and Wales, 675–86, figs
____, *see* FANNING, U.
ridge–trench interaction, and Gondwana break–up, indicated by andesites, Antarctica, 595–8
ROBERTS, A., YIELDING, G. & FREEMAN, B., the geometry of normal faults [conference report], 185–7
ROBERTS, A.M., BADLEY, M.E., PRICE, J.D. & HUCK I.W., the structural history of a transtensional basin: Inner Moray Firth, NE Scotland, 87–103, figs
ROBERTS, B., MORRISON, C. & HIRONS, S., low grade metamorphism of the Manx Group, Isle of Man: a comparative study of white mica "crystallinity" techniques, 271–7, figs
ROBERTS I., *see* MCELROY, R.
ROBERTS, J.L. & TREAGUS, J.E., on Dalradian slides and basin development: a radical reinterpretation of stratigraphy and structure in the SW and Central Highlands of Scotland [discussion of: ANDERTON], 729–31
ROBERTSON, A.H.F., *see* CLIFT, P.D.
Roda Sandstone Member, Lower Eocene, Spain, calcite cementation of, 759–68
ROGERS, D.A., probable tetrapod tracks rediscovered in the Devonian of N Scotland [Short Paper], 746–8, figs
ROGERS, G., *see* HAUGHTON, P.D.W.
Rosslare terrane, of Leinster Massif, 1037
Rousay Flagstone Formation, Devonian, Orkney, redefined, 147
RUFFELL, A.H., *see* SIMS, M.J.
____, *see* WIGNALL, P.B.
RUSHTON, A.W.A., Ordovician graptolite biostratigraphy in the Welsh Basin: a review [Short Paper], 611–14, fig
RYAN, P.D., *see* HARPER, D.A.T.
RYE, D.M., *see* DIXON, P.R.
Sm-Nd data, granite clasts, Old Red Sandstone, Midland Valley, Scotland, 112–13
Sm-Nd isotopic data, Kalak Nappe Complex, Norway, 923–6
Sm-Nd isotopic evidence, of provenance, pre-Devonian sediments, England–Wales, 591–4
Sm-Nd isotopic studies, on Pan-African reworked Proterozoic crust, NE Africa, 869–71
SADLER, P.M. & STRAUSS, D.J., estimation of completeness of stratigraphical sections using empirical data and theoretical models, 471–85, figs
St Audries Bay, Somerset, England, Triassic–Jurassic boundary at, 421–3
St Minver syncline, N Cornwall, and facing confrontation, 408–9
St Monans syncline, E Fife, geochemistry of Dinantian dolomites in, 623–38
Salterella Grit, NW Scotland, tidal and storm influenced sedimentation in,

791–2
San Nicolás batholith, Peru, Palaeozoic continental arc or continental rift magmatism, 27–39
Scandinavia, Caledonides of, thrust-related metamorphism within, 69–80
SCHANDELMEIER, H., *see* HARMS, U.
SCHOUENBERG, B., *see* NORDGULEN, Ø.
Scotland, Borralan pluton of, isotope and chemical studies, 259–69
____, C, Caledonian terrane accretion, timed by ORS conglomerates, 105–20
____, Dalradian slides and basin development, reinterpretation discussed, 729–31
____, Grampian Group of Late Proterozoic discussed, 732–4
____, Inner Moray Firth, structural history of transtensional basin, 87, maps 88; 89–103
____, N, tetrapod tracks in Devonian of, 746–8
____, NW, Caledonian extensional reactivation of ductile thrust, 979–87
____, ____, shear zones at Laxford front and lower crustal structure, 279–86
____, Orkney, Devonian lacustrine sediments of, 141–51
____, S, and N Ireland, gravity and aeromagnetic images, 256–7
____, SW, Colonsay–west Islay block as allochthonous terrane? 417–20
____, Skye, palaeomagnetism in folded, metamorphosed Torridonian, 999–1007
sea-level changes, at active plate margins, processes, products, 563–5
____, episodic, and allocycles, 507–18
____, peat marsh formation under upward rise of, 743–5
sea-level fluctuation, during Cambrian–Ordovician boundary interval, N Greenland, 806
sea-level movements, constraints on, from salt–marsh accretion rates, 5–7
SEARL, A. & FALLICK, A.E., Dinantian dolomites from East Fife: hydrothermal overprinting of early mixing-zone stable isotopic and Fe/Mn compositions, 623–38, figs
SEARLE, M.P., PARRISH, R.R., TIRRUL, R. & REX, D.C., age of crystallization and cooling of the K2 gneiss in the Baltoro Karakoram [Short Paper], 603–6, figs
seismic images, of continental lithosphere, 895–913
seismic reflection, and deep seismic profiles, explained, 899–907
seismic reflectors, lateral persistance of, 492
seismic shear-wave splitting, and extensive-dilatancy anisotropy, 972–3
seismostratigraphic approach, to Dinantian stratigraphy, E Midlands, 519–36
Sele Formation, North Sea Basin, tephra geochemistry of, 425–37
sequence stratigraphy, of Palaeozoic Welsh Basin, 537–47
sequences, depositional, Wessex Basin, Cretaceous, recognition and documentation, 549–59
SÉRANNE, M., on palaeomagnetism, magnetic fabrics and the structural style of the Hornelen Old Red Sandstone, Western Norway [discussion of: TORSVIK, *et al.*], 412–16, FIGS
shear zones, and lower crustal structure, Laxford front, NW Scotland, 279–86
Shelve inlier, Arenig biostratigraphy in, 607
SHEPHERD, T.J., *see* LOVELL, J.H.
shoshonitic magmas, origins from isotope studies, Borralan pluton, Assynt, NW Scotland, 259–69
Shropshire 'geology', before Murchison, 657–9
Silesian stratigraphy, and miospore zonation, N North Sea, 287–9
Silurian, of Pyrenees, 687–92
____, W Norway, ophiolite accretion in Caledonides of, 59–68
____, of Welsh Basin, graptolite biostratigraphy, 619–22
____, ____, laminated hemipelagic facies from, 693–701
____, of Welsh Borderland and Wales, palynofacies in regressive sequence, 675–96
Silurian accretion, of Avalon terrane, Canada, 927–30
Silurian igneous activity, Connacht, Ireland, 1061–9
Silurian land vegetation, diversity in, 725–8
Silurian record, oceanic model tested on, 663–74
Silurian volcanism, SW Ireland, geochemistry of, 1051–60
Silurian System, The, scientific ancestry and historiography, 657–62
Silurian trilobites and conodonts, N Canada, extinction and migration, 703–15
SIMMS, M.J. & RUFFELL, A.H., climatic and biotic change in the late Triassic, 321–7, figs
SIVETER, D.J., *see* BASSETT, M.G.
SKJERLIE, K.P., *see* ANDERSEN, T.B.
Skye, palaeomagnetism in folded, metamorphosed Torridonian, 999–1007
____, Trotternish, sill geochemistry and crustal contamination, Tertiary, 1071–81
SLM CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY, for viewing fission tracks, 217–8
SLOAN, R.J. & BENNETT, M.C., geochemical character of Silurian volcanism in Sw Ireland, 1051–60, figs
slumps and slides, synsedimentary, in Namurian, Clare, Ireland, 153–64
SMITH, D.G., the nature and analysis of the stratigraphic record [introduction to thematic set], 469–70
SMITH, M.P., *see* BRYANT, I.D.
SMITH, R.D.A., on the palaeocurrent evidence of a northern structural high to the Welsh Basin during the Late Llandovery [discussion of: MCCANN & PICKERING], 886–91, figs
Snorre fault-block, North Sea, and Jurassic faulting, 219
SNYDER, D.B., the Moine Thrust in the BIRPS data set, 81–6, figs
Society awards for 1990, 577–8
soil forming processes, controls on, 351–2
soils, climatic influence on geochemistry of, 351–7
SOLER, P., *see* JAILLARD, E.
Solund–Stavfjord Ophiolite Complex, Norway, 62, 66–7
SOPER, N.J., *see* LEE, M.K.
Spain, calcite cementation in Eocene sandstones, 759–68
____, N, basin evolution, fault reactivation, Cameros Basin, 165, maps 166; 167–75
____, Pyrenean Silurian of, 687–92
____, Pyrenees, evolution of thrust-top basin, West Jaca, 177, maps 178–9; 180–4
SPARKS, R.S.J., *see* BRANNEY, M.J.
sphaeromorphs, in late Silurian regressive sequence, Wales, 675–86
SPICER, R.A. & PARRISH, J.T., late Cretaceous–early Tertiary palaeoclimates of northern high latitudes: a quantitative view, 329–41, figs
Sr, and Nd isotope evidence, of Pan-African reworking of Proterozoic crust, NE Africa, 859–72
STEEL, R.J., *see* FÄLT, L.M.
STONE, P. & FLOYD, J.D., on detrital mineral ages from the Southern Uplands using ^{40}Ar-^{39}Ar laser probe [discussion of: Kelley & Bluck], 883–4
STOREY, B.C., *see* ALABASTER, T.
storm influenced sedimentation, Cambrian passive margin, 785–94
STRANK, A.R.E., *see* EBDON, C.C.
stratigraphic record, nature and analysis of, 469–70
stratigraphic unit, fundamental, and metre-scale allocycles, 507–18
stratigraphical sections, estimates of completeness, 471–85
STRAUSS, D.J., *see* SADLER, P.M.
stress, crustal, link between fluids and dilatancy, 971–8
STURT, B.A., *see* TORSVIK, T.H.
subsidence, due to plate reorganization, Neogene, N Atlantic, 495–506
Sudan, Pan-African reworked Proterozoic crust of, 859–72
SUE TYLER FRIEDMAN MEDAL presented to S.J. GOULD, 203
SUMMERHAYES, C.P., palaeoclimates [conference report], 315–20, figs
SUN, S.Q., on swaley cross-stratification produced by unidirectional flows, Bencliff Grit (Upper Jurassic), Dorset, UK [discussion of: ALLEN & UNDERHILL], 396–400, figs
Sunnfjord Melange, evidence of Silurian ophiolite accretion, W Norway, 59, maps 60, 61; 62–8
surge zone, Irish Variscides as fold belt in, 451–60
surge zone formation, constraints upon, 455–6
swaley cross-stratification, U Jurassic, Dorset, discussed, 396–400
SWAN, A.R.H., a computer simulation of evolution by natural selection, 223–8, figs

Th–U, chronostratigraphy, Quaternary, Corinth, Greece, 310–11
TANNER, P.W.G., structural age of the Connemara gabbros, western Ireland [Short Paper], 599–602, figs
Tembeling Group, Mesozoic, Malaysia, 16–17
tephras, geochemistry of, Palaeocene, Eocene, North Sea Basin, 425–37
Termus Shale Formation, Mesozoic, Malaysia, 16–17
terrace deformation, in active extensional basin, Montana, 464–6
terrane, allochthonous, Colonsay–west Islay block, Dalradian clast evidence, 417–20
____, Avalon, Canada, Silurian sinistral accretion of, 927–30
terrane accretion, Caledonian, C Scotland, evidence of timing from Ors conglomerates, 105–20
terrane assemblage, of Leinster Massif, Ireland, Lower Palaeozoic, 1035–50
Tertiary, crustal contamination of sills, Trotternish, Skye, 1071–81
____, Lower, sedimentation of, Corsica, 815–17
Tertiary palaeomagnetic overprint, on Torridonian palaeomagnetism, Skye, 1005–6
Tethyan model, for evolution of Andes, 1018–19
____, for Mesozoic evolution of Andes, 1009–22
tetrapod tracks, rediscovered, Devonian, N Scotland, 746–8
THIRLWALL, M.F. & BURNARD, P., Pb-Sr-Nd isotope and chemical study of the origin of undersaturated and oversaturated shoshonitic magmas from the Borralan pluton, Assynt, NW Scotland, 259–69, figs
THOMPSON, S.L., *see* HAY, W.W.
____, *see* HAY, W.W.
thoriferous hydrocarbon nodules, significance for petroleum exploration, 837–42
THOROGOOD, E.J., provenance of the pre-Devonian sediments of England and Wales: Sm–Nd isotopic evidence [Short Paper], 591–4, fig
thrust sheet top basin, N Chile, alluvial systems within, 769–84
tidal, and storm influenced sedimentation, Cambrian transgressive passive margin sequence, 785–94
tidal rhythmites, Precambrian, S Australia, discussed, 401–7
____, ____, ____, and Earth's rotation, discussed, 1083–4
time series, and cycles, in Lower Jurassic, Wessex Basin, 915–8
TIPPER, J.C, correlation in mosaic environments, 487–94, figs
TIRRUL, R., *see* SEARLE, M.P.
TODD, S.P., *see* PRICE, C.A.
TORRENS, H.S., the scientific ancestry and historiography of *the Silurian System*, 657–62, figs
Torridonian, Skye, palaeomagnetism in folded, metamorphosed sediments of, 999–1007
TORSVIK, T.H., STURT, B.A., RAMSAY, D.M., BERING, D. & FLUGE, P.R., on palaeomagnetism, magnetic fabrics and the structural style of the Hornelen Old Red Sandstone, Western Norway [reply to discussion], 414–16
TOSSWILL, R.J., *see* PARNELL, J.
trace fossils, and tetrapod tracks, Devonian, N Scotland, 746–8
transgressive and regressive sequences, episodic sea level changes and allocycles, 507–18
transtensional basin, structural history of, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, 87–103
TREAGUS, J.E., *see* ROBERTS, J.L.
TRELOAR, P.J. & REX, D.C., post-metamorphic cooling history of the Indian Plate crystalline thrust stack, Pakistan Himalaya [Short Paper], 735–8, figs
Tremp–Graus Basin, Pyrenees, calcite cementation in sandstones of, 759–68
Triassic, climatic and biotic change in, 321–7
Triassic–Jurassic, Argolis, Greece, deep water basins in, 825–36
Triassic–Jurassic boundary, correlation in England and Austria, 421–4
triple junction, Neogene, Turkey, evolution of 1023–34
tropical continents, and global palaeoclimatic models, 754–5
Trotternish sills, Skye, geochemistry of Tertiary crustal contamination, 1071–81
TUFFNELL, P.A., *see* CHATTERTON, B.D.E.
Turkey, S, evolution of Palaeogene–Neogene triple juction, 1023–34
TURNER, J.P., structural and stratigraphic evolution of the West Jaca thrust–top basin, Spanish Pyrenees, 177–84, figs
TURNER, P. & NAYLOR, H., on genetic studies of red bed mineralization in the Triassic of the Cheshire Basin, northwest England [reply to discussion], 1091–2
____, *see* JOLLEY, E.J.
Tuskar terrane, of Leinster Massif, 1036–7
U-Pb data, granite clasts, Old Red Sandstone, Midland Valley, Scotland, 113–15
____, Kingston dyke complex, Canada, 928–9
U-Pb dating, of Caledonian Heilhornet Pluton, Norway, 444–5
U-Pb geochronology, of K2 gneiss, Baltoro, Karakoram, 603–4
U-Pb zircon geochronology, San Nicolás batholith, Peru, 28–34
UNDERHILL, J.R., *see* ALLEN, P.A.
unidirectional currents, role in swaley cross–stratification, 398–9
Upper Stromness Flagstone Formation, Devonian, Orkney, redefined, 146–7
Variscan Basement, Sierra de la Demanda, N Spain, 165–7
Variscan inversion structures, in Irish Variscides, 455
Variscides, Irish, developmental model discussed, 566–71
____, ____, as fold belt in major surge zone, 451–60
vegetation, land, Silurian, diversity in, 725–8
volcanism, Silurian, SW Ireland, geochemistry of, 1051–60
Wales, Dyfed, Arenig biostratigraphy in, 607
WANG, H. & MCCAVE, I.N., distinguishing climatic and current effects in mid–Pleistocene sediments of Hatton and Gardar Drifts, NE Atlantic, 373–83, figs
WARR, L.N. & DURNING, B., on a reappraisal of the facing confrontation in north Cornwall: fold- or thrust-dominated tectonics? [discussion of: ANDREWS, PAMPLIN & BARKER], 408–10, figs
Waterford–Wicklow terrane, of Leinster Massif, 1039–42
WATERS, C.N., the Cenozoic tectonic evolution of Alpine Corsica, 811–24, figs
WEEDON, G.P. & JENKYNS, H.C., regular and irregular climatic cycles and the Belemnite Marls (Pliensbachian, Lower Jurassic, Wessex Basin) [Short Paper], 915–8, figs
WEISSERT, H., *see* FRÜH-GREEN, G.L.
Welsh Basin, Arenig biostratigraphy and correlation in, 607–10
____, Llandovery, palaeocurrent evidence of northern structural high, discussed, 885–91
____, Ordovician, graptolite biostratigraphy of, 611–14
____, sequence stratigraphy of Palaeozoic in, 537–47
____, Silurian graptolite biostratigraphy in, 619–22
____, Silurian hemipelagic facies from, 693–701
Welsh Basin biostratigraphy [thematic set] and:
advances, problems, Ordovician palynology of England, Wales, 615–18
Arenig biostratigraphy, correlation, Welsh Basin, 607–10
Ordovician graptolite biostratigraphy, Welsh Basin, 611–14
Silurian graptolite biostratigraphy, Welsh Basin, 619–22
Welsh Borderland, and Wales, palynofacies in Silurian regressive sequence, 675–86
Welsh Caledonides, gravity and aeromagnetic images of, 251–4
Wenlock, Ludlow, of Welsh Basin, hemipelagic facies from, 693–701
Wessex Basin, climatic cycles in Belemnite Marls of, 915–8
____, Cretaceous, recognition and documentation of depositional sequences, 549–59
WHITE, R.S., on crustal structure of the Goban Spur continental margin, Northeast Atlantic, from deep seismic reflection profiling [discussion of: PEDDY, *et al.*], 892–4, figs
____, *see* WILLIAMS, C.A.
Wick Fault Zone, Inner Moray Firth Basin, 95–7
Wick Sub-basin, of Inner Moray Firth Basin, 95
Widmerpool Half Graben, sequence stratigraphy of, 522–32
WIGNALL, P.B. & RUFFELL, A.H., the influence of a sudden climatic change on marine deposition in the Kimmeridgian of northwest

Europe, 365–71, figs
WILKS, W.J., *see* NORTON, M.G.
WILLIAM SMITH MEDAL presented to R. DOWNING, 198–200; W.S. FUND presented to D. STOW, 205
WILLIAMS, C.A., HILL, I.A., YOUNG, R. & WHITE, R.S., fracture zones across the Cape Verde Rise, Ne Atlantic, 851–7, figs
WILLIAMS, E.A., Ford, M. & EDWARDS, H.E., of a model for the development of the Irish Variscides [discussion of: Price & Todd], 566–71
WILLIAMS, G.D., *see* JOLLEY, E.J.
WILLIAMS, G.E., on Late Precambrian tidal rhythmites in South Australia and the history of the Earth's rotation [reply to discussion], 402–7, figs
WINCHESTER, J.A., *see* GLOVER, B.W.
windows, in Caledonian thrust front, C Norway, 71–2
WOLLASTON MEDAL presented to D.H. MATTHEWS, 195–6; W. FUND presented to G. CURRY, 204
wood, fossil, as climate data store, 347–9
WOODCOCK, N.H., sequence stratigraphy of the Palaeozoic Welsh Basin, 537–47, figs
____, *see* DIMBERLINE, A.J.
WRIGHT, V.P., equatorial aridity and climatic oscillations during the early Carboniferous, southern Britain, 359–63, figs
____, & ALONSO ZARZA, A.M., pedostratigraphic models for alluvial fan deposits: a tool for interpreting ancient sequences [Short Paper], 8–10, figs
YIELDING, G., footwall uplift associated with Late Jurassic normal faulting in the northern North Sea [Short Paper], 219–22, figs
____, *see* ROBERTS, A.
YOUNG, R., *see* WILLIAMS, C.A.
ZALASIEWICZ, J.A. Silurian graptolite biostratigraphy in the Welsh Basin [Short Paper], 619–22, figs
Zambia, Kaluwe, carbonatite magma of, 213–6
Zanskar, Ladakh Himalaya, structure, stratigraphy, 989–97